

people were cheated out of their rights because they were misrepresented by the convention.

Mr. Taft asked the Ohio State convention to misrepresent the people and it did misrepresent the people. Mr. Taft need never again explain what he means by government of the people by the people. He has shown in actual practice that he means government of the people by politicians who shall misrepresent them in the selfish interest of some one else.

My second example is the National Committee itself. The recent action of the National Committee illustrates well what has happened in our country in the twisting of nominal representative government away from its original purpose until it becomes thoroughly unrepresentative and misrepresentative. All this party machinery was originally designed simply in order to make the will of the party genuinely effective. It had no other purpose then. It can have no other legitimate purpose now.

Until within a very few years no man would have been brazen enough openly to announce that this was not its purpose. It has been reserved for Mr. Taft and his friends in this crisis openly to act on such an assumption.

THE CALIFORNIA CASE.

The other day thirty-seven of Mr. Taft's adherents on the National Committee stole from the people of California their right to give the votes of California to the men of their choice.

These thirty-seven politicians, none of whom lived in California, assumed to override the will of the quarter of a million of California voters who had recorded their will at the primary.

The thirty-seven men who do not live in California have given seats to two Taft men whom the quarter of a million California voters had refused to seat. These two Taft delegates have no more right to sit in the Republican convention than they have to sit in the Democratic convention. They were defeated in California by about 77,000 majority, a majority greater than Mr. Taft's entire vote.

Under the act of the Legislature all the delegates ran on one ticket, the Taft and Roosevelt delegates alike binding themselves to abide by the result. No delegates were elected by districts. Mr. Taft sent an urgent appeal to California just before the primary election, an appeal which secured his complete acquiescence in what was done, and unless he was prepared then to protest it was dishonorable to protest afterwards.

Yet on the plea of a benchman of Mr. Patrick Calhoun adherents of Mr. Taft on the National Committee robbed the people of California of their rights and seated the thirty-seven delegates. Of these thirty-seven men, four represented the Territories Alaska, Hawaii, the Philippines and Porto Rico. Twelve represented States that went Democratic four years ago. Fourteen came from Republican States every one of which had repudiated Mr. Taft and his committee at the primaries held this spring.

In other words, of the thirty-seven Taft men who in Mr. Taft's interest robbed the overwhelming majority of the Republican voters of the great Republican State of California of their rights, sixteen represented non-Republican electoral vote whatever and fourteen represented Republican States, whose voters had repudiated the majority that had repudiated the men themselves and Mr. Taft also at the primaries held this spring.

In other words, out of the thirty-seven men on the National Committee who in Mr. Taft's interest disfranchised California, so far as two of its delegates are concerned, but one single man represented a State where the majority was Republican and where when it had a chance it had not repudiated both the man himself and Mr. Taft himself.

AS TO WASHINGTON.

The action of the committee in seating the Taft delegates from Washington was even worse, and the other States have named it as at least as bad. This is Mr. Taft's theory of government of the people by a "representative part" of the people who sit in reduced to practice. From the practice of this theory under the pretense of leading the forces of democracy, it is but one step further to cast aside all pretense whatever, and Mr. Taft's henchmen have taken this step again and again. From skimming the people by sharp political tricks they have come to the point of deliberate theft.

Mr. Taft, in encouraging what was done in the Ohio State convention, showed his anxious desire to defeat the will of the people by sharp trickery which kept just within the law in clearing the way for the delegates whom the Taft National Committee have put on the temporary roll of the convention from California, Washington, Arizona, Kentucky, Indiana, Texas and other States, a much longer step toward dishonesty has been taken.

These delegates represent deliberate theft, deliberate robbery. The action of Mr. Taft's supporters in these cases raises a question even more vital than those that have legitimately been raised in the campaign. Before discussing questions dealing with the right of the people to rule and to secure social and industrial justice it is necessary to settle once for all that when the decision has been made by the people, it shall not be reversed by force and fraud.

We have a right to ask every honest man among our opponents, whatever may be his views as to the principles we advocate, heartily to support us in this fight for the elementary, the fundamental honesties of politics.

THIRD TERM ISSUE.

The first and greatest issue before us is the issue of the third term. Every man should join with us in the fight for honesty against theft and corruption.

It is not to be wondered that our opponents have been very bitter for the lineup in this crisis is one of the most important in the history of our country. Our democracy is now put to a vital test, for the conflict is between human rights on the one side and on the other special privilege asserted as a property right.

The parting of the ways has come. The Republican party must definitely stand on one side or the other. It must stand by deeds, and not merely by empty phrases, for the rights of humanity or else it must stand for special privilege.

Our opponents are fond of calling themselves regular Republicans. In reality they have no title to membership in a party that is true to the principles of Abraham Lincoln.

They are fighting for the cause of special privilege and their chief strength is drawn from the beneficiaries of entrenched economic and social injustice. I do not in the least mean that they are all of them or even a majority of them are moved by sinister motives any more than I would say the same thing of the men in the North who during the civil war were favorable to slavery and hostile to the Union. But most of the master spirits among them have a strong, selfish interest in resisting the campaign against industrial wrong.

The real masters among our opponents are often by no means the men nominally in the forefront. These real masters of the reactionary forces have a tremendous personal interest in perpetuating the right of the boss in politics with its necessary accompaniment, the safeguarding of privilege and the enlarging of the sphere of special interest.

They are the men who stand back of the ordinary political leaders who are against us. They are the men who directly or indirectly control the majority of the great daily newspapers that are against us.

Behind them comes the host of Bosses citizens who because the channels of their information are choked with misunderstanding and believe that in opposing us they are opposing distributors of the peace.

Natural reaction to the campaign in addition these are the men who now, as in every age, are intellectually and temperamentally incapable of consenting to progress and who worship at the shrine of the sanctity of property even though that



ROOSEVELT IN AN AUTOMOBILE GOING DOWN MICHIGAN AVENUE.

property be illicitly acquired and used to the detriment of the community.

All of these honest men are abominably taught by the big sinister men above them that revolution is the only way to strike at the most obvious injustice. They are taught to believe that change means destruction. They are taught to believe that temperately and with self-restraint but with unflinching resolution and efficiency strike at injustice, right, grievous wrongs and drive entrenched privilege from its sanctuary are the men who prevent revolutions.

Life means change; where there is no change death comes. We who fight sanely for the rights of the people, for industrial justice and social reform are also fighting for material well being; for justice is the



STEVENS OF COLORADO.

handmaiden of prosperity and without justice there can be no lasting prosperity. We pledge ourselves not only to strive for prosperity but to bring it about for it can only come on a basis of fair treatment for all and on a basis it shall come, if the people entrust power to us.

When I undertook this contest I was well aware of the intense bitterness which my entry into politics would cause. I knew that the powers that be would oppose me with tenfold the bitterness they would show in opposing any other progressive candidate. Why? Simply because they do not fear any other progressive candidate, whereas, they very greatly fear me.

I knew also that they would directly or indirectly influence very many men who pride themselves on belonging to and indeed typifying what they regard as the educated and respectable classes of the community.

But it has been to me a matter of melancholy concern to see the effect that these influences have produced on so many men in the Northwest and in cities like New York, Boston and Philadelphia, who lead lives that are quite pleasant, rather soft and are free from all possibility of the pressure of actual want. It has been a matter of concern to me to see how bitter and irrational has been the opposition to us among a very large proportion of these men, who are to be found in the most noted clubs in the centers of big business, and in the places especially resorted to by those whose chief desires are for ease and pleasure.

We have with us a small percentage of the heads of great corporations and of great corporation lawyers, including, I

believe, almost every man of either class sufficiently high minded and far sighted to see that in the long run privilege spells destruction not only to the class harmed by it, but the class possessing it. We welcome the presence of these men, and every honest man, whatever his fortune, should be our ally.

The great majority of capitalists, however, and of the big corporation lawyers, so intimately connected with them, are naturally hostile to us. Their hostility cannot be expected to speak friendly to those who assault privilege.

But associated with them are many men whose selfish interest in privilege is far less obvious. I genuinely regret that such men whose leadership is so essential to the men for whom life has been easy, who belong to or are intimately associated with the leisured and moneyed classes so small a proportion of the class which furnishes the bulk of the membership in the larger social, business and professional clubs, and which supplies the majority of the heads of our great educational institutions and of the men generally who take the lead in upholding the cause of virtue when only the minor moralities have been too few.

REGRET FOR PEOPLE'S SAKE.

My concern and regret over their action are not primarily for our sakes, for the sake of the people. My concern and regret are primarily for those men themselves. They could do us good by joining with us, for it is earnestly to be wished that this Government for social justice shall number among its leaders at least a goodly proportion of men whose leadership is obviously disinterested, who will themselves receive no material benefit from the changes which as a matter of justice they advocate.

Yet the good to the people would be small compared to the good which these men would do to their own class by casting in their lot with us as we battle for the rights of humanity, as we battle for social and industrial justice, as we champion the cause of the people whose need champions and for whom champions have been too few.

I have been puzzled at the attitude of the men in question. They are often men who in the past have been very severe in their condemnation of corruption, in their denunciation of dishonesty and in railing at injustice and demanding high ideals of public service and private life. Yet when the supreme test comes they prove false to all their professions of the past. They fight the people so intensely that they pardon and uphold every species of political and business crookedness in the pantheistic hope of strengthening the boss and special privilege and thereby raising a powerful shield to protect their own soft personalities from the republic. They are foolish creatures, the people would never harm them yet they still dread the people.

They stand with servile acquiescence behind the worst representatives of crooked business and crooked politics in the country, and by their speech or by silence they encourage or condone the efforts of our opponents to steal from the people the victory they have won and to substitute the rule of the few for the rule of the many. Never again can they speak in favor of a high ideal of honesty and decency in political life, or of the duty to oppose political corruption and business wrongdoing, for to do so would expose them to the derision of all who abhor hypocrisy and who condemn the larger struggle.

What happens to me is not of the slightest consequence. I am to be used, as in a doubtful battle any man is used, to his hurt or not, so long as he is useful, and is then cast aside or left to die. I wish you to feel this. I mean it. And I shall need no sympathy when you are through with me, for this fight is too great permit us to concern ourselves about any one man's welfare.

WEDDING GUEST DIES.

One of the Many Who Were Made Ill by Chicken Salad.

Potomac poisoning, believed to have been caused by a chicken salad served at a wedding feast on June 1, caused the death yesterday morning of Mrs. Josephine A. Smith of 107 Thirteenth avenue, Newark, N. J. Many others at the wedding were affected, including the bride and bridegroom and the officiating clergyman.

Mrs. Smith attended the wedding of Miss Elizabeth A. Smith of 40 Park avenue, East Orange, and Charles H. Bishop, Jr. of Newark at the bride's home. Following the ceremony there was a feast provided by a caterer, and among the foods was a chicken salad. Practically every one partook of the salad, but no effects were felt for some time.

On the day following the wedding Mrs. Smith first experienced the symptoms of poisoning. I am to be used, as in a doubtful battle any man is used, to his hurt or not, so long as he is useful, and is then cast aside or left to die. I wish you to feel this. I mean it. And I shall need no sympathy when you are through with me, for this fight is too great permit us to concern ourselves about any one man's welfare.

House Clears Up Unanimous Consent Calendar.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The House spent five hours to-day clearing up private bills on the unanimous consent calendar. Among measures passed was a bill revising the copyright laws as recommended by many authors and writers, and also a bill incorporating the National Institute of Arts and Letters. The House to-morrow will resume consideration of the sundry civil appropriation bill.

derin fine works that are not translated into honorable deeds.

FIGHTING FOR ALL.

We who are in the contest fighting for the rights of the plain people, who are fighting for the right of the people to rule themselves, need offer no better proof of the fact that we are fighting for all citizens, no matter what their politics, than that which is afforded by the action of that portion of the press which is controlled by privilege, for the great special interests in business.

A period of change is on us. Our opponents, the men of reaction, ask us to stand still. But we could not stand still if we would, we must either go forward or go backward. Never was the need more imperative than now for men of vision who are also men of action. Disaster is ahead of us if we trust to the leadership of men whose souls are seared and whose eyes are blinded, men of cold heart and narrow mind who believe we can find safety in dull timidity and dull inaction.

IN LINCOLN'S WORDS.

Here, in this city of the State of Lincoln, I can set forth the principles for which we stand. For to-day in the words which Lincoln used fifty-four years ago, when, in speaking of the eternal struggle between privilege and justice, between the rights of the many and the special interests of the few, he said: "That is the real issue. That is the issue which will continue in the country when these poor tongues of Judge Douglas and myself shall be silent. It is the eternal struggle between two principles—right and wrong—throughout the world. They are the two principles that stand face to face from the beginning of time. The one is the common right of humanity, the other the divine right of kings. It is the same principle in whatever shape it develops itself. It is the same spirit that says, 'You toil and work and earn bread, and I will eat it! No matter in what shape it comes, whether from the mouth of a king, who best rides the people of his own nation and lives from the fruit of their labor, or from one of the great masters who exploit and enslave another race, it is the same tyrannical principle.'"

Friends, here in Chicago at this time you have a great task before you. I wish you to feel in your hearts that you are not merely facing a crisis in the history of a party. You are facing a crisis in the history of a nation, and what you do will have an appreciable effect throughout the world.

Here in America we, the people, have a continent on which to work out our destiny, and our faith is great that our men and women are fit to face the mighty days. Nowhere else in all the world is there such a chance of democratic and popular government.

If we fail the failure will be lamentable and our heads will be bowed with shame, for not only shall we fail for ourselves, but our failure will be the fond desire of all throughout the world who look toward us with the fond hope that here in this great republic it shall be proved from ocean to ocean that the people can rule themselves and thus ruling can gain liberty for and do justice to the people of all other lands.

DEMAND FOR JUSTICE.

We who stand for the cause of the uplift of humanity and the betterment of mankind are pledged to eternal war against a wrong which the few or the many, by the many, by a plutocracy or by a mob.

The sons of all of us will pay in the future if we of the present do not do justice to all in the present. Our cause is the cause of justice to all in the present. To combat the law and order and the justice for all in the interest of all.

The present contest is but a phrase of the larger struggle.

What happens to me is not of the slightest consequence. I am to be used, as in a doubtful battle any man is used, to his hurt or not, so long as he is useful, and is then cast aside or left to die. I wish you to feel this. I mean it. And I shall need no sympathy when you are through with me, for this fight is too great permit us to concern ourselves about any one man's welfare.

PRINTING AT PANAMA.

All Kinds of Jobs and All Colors of Workers to Do Them.

In Maryland Mount Hope is the station where you get off for an insane asylum. Down in the Canal Zone it is the name of the place where they used to bury the dead in French times, and they still put them away there. F. P. Clark arrived from there in that he came from the Government printing office, which is near the cemetery, and has charge of the machinery at the plant.

Mount Hope is the place where the quartermaster's department has immense stores, and as the printing office comes under that department I guess that's why the printing office is there, said Mr. Clark. He went on to tell you that it is a pretty big plant. There are sixty-eight men on the staff, and they print all the white and the colored work we turn out. There is a circulation of 15,000 a week and each has a circulation of 15,000 a week. We print military reports, signal books and other matter pertaining to the operation of the Panama Canal, and the monthly reports of the Commissioner and the quartermaster. We had a big job for the commission in the way of notices, posters and so on.

We have twelve nationalities in the office, among the blacks, though most of them come from the West Indies. Our building is 100 by 60 feet. We have three presses, three of them cylinder machines, and some. But we got up against it about a year or so ago when we were required to print a notice of the Panama Canal. We had a big job for the commission in the way of notices, posters and so on.

Adam Machina and Stefan Zurowski, both 28 years old, who murdered John Gubowski at a Polish dance in Massapequa on February 12, were both sentenced yesterday on a conviction of murder in the second degree to not less than twenty years or life imprisonment by Supreme Court, Long Island City.

THIRD TERM SHOULD BE PROHIBITED BY LAW

Former Senator Blair on the Present Actions of Col. Roosevelt.

ATTEMPT AT REVOLUTION

If Elected He Might Use the Army and Navy to Perpetuate His Power.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Former Senator Blair, who has organized a National Anti-Third Term League, of which he is president, called on President Taft to-day to discuss the political situation and inform him of the progress of the work of the league. Mr. Blair cited the failure of Gen. Grant to obtain a third term, although he was popular with the people and with the civil war veterans. He declared that the actions of Col. Roosevelt at this time indicate that he would not hesitate to attempt the use of the army and navy to obtain a third term if he were in power now in the place of President Taft. After the conference Senator Blair made the following statement:

"Who can doubt that if Theodore Roosevelt was now in the White House serving his second term, with his personal following at the capital, the great monopolies now supporting him and the ambitions and hopes of other men identified with his success and with the army and navy under his direct command he would renounce and reject himself to a third and succeeding terms? See what he is doing as he now is—a mere private citizen."

"National conventions by solemn resolutions should declare all persons to have served two terms, either in substance or in form, barred from candidacy before them, and every call for the election of delegates to a national convention should exclude the consideration of such persons in caucuses and primaries as not eligible for nomination by the convention of Gen. Grant, the military savior of our country is the only man whose name was ever considered for a nomination to a third term. He failed even when second term was still rampant and millions of the North thought his further service 'necessary to preserve the fruits of the war.' Now, after an expression of those strenuous times, but consider the dignity, courtesy, modesty and patriotic self-effacement of his personal behavior throughout his career, to which he has reluctantly consented, unfortunately yielding his own better judgment and inclination to the importunities and purposes of others."

"What contrast with the scenes of to-day! Disguise it as you may, this is an attempt at revolution, and the patriotic men who are engaged in it should beware of the blunders of the past."

"If there be unscrupulous men, men of ambition or of demagogues seeking to promote private interests, under the pretense of serving the people whom they would really subjugate and fleece, they will draw the punishment which the sober second thought of their countrymen will inflict and their certain doom among the lost souls of American history."

"The future must be made secure against the recurrence of these dangerous conditions by the express constitutional prohibition of a third Presidential term."

ST. FRANCIS XAVIER CLOSES.

Graduates Twelve and Confers Six Honorary Degrees.

Eighteen degrees were conferred at the sixty-second annual commencement of the College of St. Francis Xavier, held in the college theatre last night. The bachelor's discourse was given by William Louis O'Connor, who also won the gold medal for oratory. Peter A. Boyle delivered the *Diu Expositum* and won the gold medal for the highest honor of the class offered by Percy J. King, '07. Other gold medals were awarded to Richard J. Conway, James D. Rodgers, John P. Early and Edward S.weeney.

The address to the graduates was given by Alfred J. Talbot of the class of '06. The following received the degree of bachelor of arts:

Joseph V. Allen, Edward G. Muehle, Joseph V. Boyle, John J. O'Connor, James A. Carr, William J. O'Connor, Francis J. Carr, John J. O'Connor, Ernest J. McCormick, John J. O'Connor.

The honorary degree of master of arts was conferred upon Mr. James Vincent Lewis, the Rev. John Dicaeus Roach and the Rev. John O'Keefe. Charles William Siolette, Thomas O'Connor, Joseph Halpin Fargis received the honorary degree of doctor of laws.

Cardinal Freley was present and spoke at the conclusion of the exercises. "We always look upon commencement as the harvest of occasions to the holy priesthood," he said. "I hope that St. Francis Xavier will show in the fifty years to come what she has shown to-night, that she is up to date. Let me tell you that the leading men in this city who are the backbone of law and order are graduates of this college. I congratulate your parents for choosing a Catholic college for the education of your children."

PUSHCART MEN LIKE IDEA.

Would Willingly Pay Small Sums to Have Markets of Their Own.

Under the auspices of the University Settlement, the Housewives League and the Public Kitchen, meetings are being held this week at the settlement house 154 Eldridge street, to put out what the pushcart peddlers of New York City want a plan to segregate pushcarts in certain sections of town. The plan, which will be proposed to the Board of Aldermen, is to have certain of the wider streets in the congested districts lined with pushcart stands and to keep the peddlers off other streets.

Last night Dr. E. E. Pratt, chief of the State Food Investigating Commission, heard a dozen or so heads of pushcart peddlers' associations give their opinions. What they said amounted to this: Pushcart peddlers need necessary articles of clothing at cheaper rates than the rest of the population. They have to get anywhere else by people who have to count pennies in living. They are continually badgered by police and sometimes beaten by police. They are compelled to pay storekeepers for the privilege of standing near their places of business. They would welcome a public open air market, and would willingly pay, say \$2.50 or \$3 each a month, rental to the city.

The places suggested for these open air pushcart markets are at the foot of East Houston street, on First avenue from Fourteenth Bridge, under the raised New York Central tracks from 110th street to 129th street and in Greenwich Village.

Sentenced to From 20 Years to Life.

Adam Machina and Stefan Zurowski, both 28 years old, who murdered John Gubowski at a Polish dance in Massapequa on February 12, were both sentenced yesterday on a conviction of murder in the second degree to not less than twenty years or life imprisonment by Supreme Court, Long Island City.

WILSON IN PHILADELPHIA.

Governor and State Leaders Hold Secret Conference.

PHILADELPHIA, June 17.—Gov. Wilson made a flying trip to Philadelphia to-night to attend a secret meeting of the Democratic leaders of the State in a concerted effort to bind the entire Pennsylvania delegation at the Democratic national convention in support of his nomination for President.

The meeting was held in the Bellevue-Stratford behind locked doors and was attended by Vance C. McCormick, Roland S. Morris and Congressman A. Mitchell Palmer.

Although the Governor's presence was entirely unexpected, the recent talk of a bolt of delegates in support of William Jennings Bryan made, it is said, a conference inevitable.

The entire State delegation were instructed to vote for Wilson, but certain elements in the party predict a bolt for the Committee and this has caused much apprehension on the part of the leaders.

RIDDLED YU TOY FROM PELL STREET DOORWAY

Hip Sing Gunman Is Dead and Yung Ling Is Locked Up.

Yee Toy, chief gunman of the Hip Sing Tong since Mock Duck grew opulent, stepped out of the Chinese Delmonico's, at 24 Pell street, last night after an excellent supper. From the shadows of the doorway at 8 came a flash and a report, then five more shots and a recoil.

Yee Toy staggered a few steps while the loungers in Pell street broke into shrill cries and scattered. Then the Hip Sing leader dropped on his face. A little Chinaman scurried from the dark doorway and peddled swiftly toward Mott street just as Policeman Maroney, who had seen the end of Yee Toy, blew his whistle. Maroney tore after the fugitive, but was slow getting under way. Sergeant Rudolph Bose, who was in front of 32 Mott street, heard Maroney's whistle, but before he had taken six steps the little Chinaman scurried around the corner and plumped into his arms. Bose gripped him by the neck and the Chinaman squealed.

The sergeant led his prisoner back to where Yee Toy was lying on the sidewalk, but an ambulance from the Volunteer Hospital in Gold street rattled up and Dr. Ferguson hastily bundled the Hip Sing man in and lit out for the hospital. There was no time for identification, if identification was possible. Yee Toy died just as they got him to the hospital at 9:35 P. M., fifteen minutes after he was shot. He had five wounds, one in the abdomen, three in the chest and one in the right hand.

Capt. Tierney of the Elizabeth street station gathered in seven witnesses, two of whom were girls who were passing. Catherine Earle and Ella Faud. From these and his detectives he learned that the prisoner was Yung Ling, of the On Leong Tong, the long time enemy of the Hip Sing Tong.

Yung has a police record. He was arrested last May for beating up Frenchy, a well known character of Chinatown, but was discharged on June 1 by Judge Straits. The On Leong fighter lunged suddenly onto the rail in front of the sergeant and refused to answer questions.

Policeman Maroney told Capt. Tierney that he saw Yung Ling shoot Yu Toy, throw away the pistol and then run. Maroney picked up the pistol and revolver where Yu Toy collapsed. It is a long barreled 38 calibre blue steel shot, the type of gun favored by the tong killers. Maroney was positive that the captain had fired the shot. He had seen Yung Ling was the man who had done for Yu Toy. Sergeant Bose and some of the plain clothes men on duty in Chinatown told the captain that Yung was one of the most dangerous men in the quarter.

A minute before the shooting Pell street was crowded with Chinatown folks who were selling of and chatting early. A large number of men were taking in the party of tourists were taking in the novelty shops. A minute after the shots were fired Pell street was nearly empty and the signposts had disappeared. One man, however, was taken in so severely that he got to the Bowery that he left behind a straw hat which carried the initials "W. H."

The killing of Yu Toy marks the outbreak of the annual fighting between the Hip Sing and On Leong tongs. In recent years the Hip Sings have had the better of the feud and Yu Toy himself had figured in several fights. He had been twice arrested on murder charges, but each time it was impossible to get evidence. The On Leong fighter, however, had been laying for Yu and his death was no great surprise.

After Assistant District Attorney Minahan got to the Elizabeth street station, Capt. Tierney gathered up the leaders of the On Leong and Hip Sing tongs, and then asked six witnesses of the shooting to identify the Chinaman. They had seen Yung Ling, the two already named and two Chinamen, Yung Yee and Yee Lin Yung Hing. A charge of murder was entered against Yung Hing.

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